

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1887.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER.
The steamer Illinois, which arrived at New York last week with 600 California passengers, was detained at quarantine on account of sickness on board. Some eighteen sick persons were landed from her, a portion of them having been sick since they left Aspinwall, and others being attacked since the steamer sailed from Havana, where she put in after her unfortunate grounding upon the Colorado reef. The trials incident to a long passage and the dangers they have passed through, it is presumed, have had their influence in producing this sickness among her crowded passengers. Some of these cases are of a doubtful nature; others present some resemblance to yellow fever, and a man and woman from among the number have died. Under these circumstances it was deemed prudent to detain the vessel, and also the passengers, until further time should develop their true condition as to infectious diseases.

The steamer passengers were landed and placed in a vacant hospital. The cabin passengers were also well provided for. The California Steamship Company chartered the North River steamer Oregon and had her towed to quarantine. The cabin passengers were transferred to the spacious staterooms and saloons of this steamer, which has been made fast to the Government storehouse dock. Here they will have clean and comfortable bedding, be fed, and cared for at the expense of the company until the health officer shall permit them to depart to their respective friends. This proceeding on the part of the steamship company, considering that their contract is fulfilled when they have reached the port of New York, is most creditable. The extra expense, to say nothing of the detention of the steamer, will be nearly a thousand dollars per day.

The Illinois is the steamer which is to sail from New York for Aspinwall on the 20th with the California passengers and mails.

INDIA RUBBER LEGS.—In Providence, R. I., last Friday night, a lad, seventeen years of age, named Allen Campbell, employed as clerk in a jewelry establishment, and boarding in a five story house on the corner of Westminster and Walker streets, took out the window of his attic chamber, which fronts on the back yard, and, in consequence of the heat, went out upon the roof to sit down, and have a smoke. While thus enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* in that lofty position, he suddenly found himself sliding along the steep roof. Desperately he grasped at the shingles and waterspouts as he fell, to save himself, but in vain, and down he went to the ground, alighting upon his feet on the solid earth, and making an impression with his heels several inches deep. He was so stunned by the fall as to be unable to help himself, and lay groaning for fifteen minutes, but being finally discovered and taken into the house, it was found upon examination that he had no bones broken. By an application of restoratives he is enabled to turn over in bed, and is fast recovering. That lad is not likely to be killed by a fall.

GEN. BARNARD AND SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.—The Vanderbilt at New York brings intelligence of the death of two more of the field officers in the Indian army—Gen. Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence. By the death of these able military leaders just at this time in India, England sustains a heavy loss. We believe it was admitted on all hands that Gen. Barnard was doing as well before Delhi as any man could do with his means. Sir Henry Lawrence was commanding at Lucknow, the capital of Oude, where, says one of the last reports, he was "grimly busy in hanging the mutineers, with loaded field-pieces and lighted port-fires on either side of the scaffold." In our last files of English papers was a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta to the London Times, saying that Sir Henry Lawrence was the ablest British mind in India, and that he ought instantly to be raised to the Governor-Generalship, as combining native talent, intrepidity, and knowledge of the country in a higher degree than any other man.

An interesting report has been received by the War Department from Mr. Bates, Superintendent of the wagon road expedition from Fort Defiance. The camel experiment is pronounced successful. These animals carried seven hundred pounds burden, principally provender for mules, and were much less jaded than the mules. They eat but little except bushes, preferring them to grass. Mr. B. conceives it easier to manage a train of twenty camels than one of five mules. Their temper, tractability, capacity for bearing burdens, and going without water, while they live on food upon which other animals would starve, render them valuable for transportation on the prairies. Five unshod animals reached El Paso late but safely, not one of which even exhibited fatigue.

PRISON STATISTICS.—The prison statistics gathered by Rev. Charles Spear are said to show that the average number of prisoners in the prisons of the United States is 50,000, and that 30,000 are discharged annually. In England the average is set down at 30,000 in the prisons, of whom 7,000 are juvenile delinquents. In France the whole number of prisoners is about the same as in the United States, 10,000 of whom are juvenile delinquents, many of them acquitted and yet detained, as no one will own them.

It is not generally known that West Point is now the headquarters of the Army, it having been removed from New York about a month since. Gen. Scott has his office in the Academy building, where he transacts all necessary business.

At St. Louis, on Saturday, a crop of choice Missouri barley, some 2,500 bushels, was sold by sample for future delivery at \$1 25 per bushel.

Hon. James Lockhart, the member of Congress elect from the Evansville (Ind.) District, died on Monday morning, the 7th inst.

To carry a Collins steamer from New York to Liverpool, requires eight hundred tons of coal—enough to keep an ordinary family forty years.

The Palestine (Texas) Advocate says: On the 15th inst., about nine miles northwest of this place, Mr. Archibald Briggs killed a Mr. Brown. The circumstances were as follows: Brown introduced the wife of Briggs to forsake her husband and live with him. This arrangement was made with the consent of all concerned, and the parties left. After the expiration of two or three days, Brown visited Briggs and informed him that "he could take his wife back, as he was tired of his bargain," or words to that effect. This appears to have been a little too much for the sensitive nature of Briggs, and we are told that he seized his shot-gun, remarking, "Brown, you have had your fun, now I'll have mine," took deliberate aim at him and fired, killing him almost instantly.

A claimant for a bounty-land warrant writes the following letter to a bureau of the Government:
To furnish more additional evidence in my claim for bounty land would subject me to a pilgrimage of 200 or 300 miles to scare up survivors in the same service, search official papers, and disturb the equilibrium of dignified and sage officials; things forbidden both by my purse and inclinations. I was verdant enough to suppose that what Uncle Sam said, he also designed to fulfill. But perhaps it is ascertained to be bad policy to bestow too much of his public domain on those willing to fight his battles, and experience has taught him to economize a little more and deal out his lands to unprincipled railroad monopolies and ambitious foreign adventurers.

MISERABLE CONDITION OF MEN AND MATTERS IN THE CALIFORNIA PURCHASE.—A correspondent of the California Chronicle, writing from Calaveras, gives a lamentable picture of the present condition of things in the Calaveras Purchase. He says there is absolutely nothing to go there, either for the mechanic, the farmer, the laborer, or even the small trader, especially now when all communication with the Sonorians has been broken off, on account of the atrocities and lawless acts on both sides of the boundary line.

The writer sums up the population of the Purchase as follows:
One hundred Americans and Europeans, 300 United States troops, 500 of Mexican origin, 60 tame Apaches, 5,000 of Indian, 200 of Mexican, and perhaps 3,000 cut-throat Apaches—in all 8,000; but in reality only 600 can be called the stationary and civilized part of the community, and perhaps 150 of these only can read and write.

Immigration has done the country no good; visitors from both East and West pass on, and leave for more promising settlements. The land which may be cultivated is very limited, and at best the water necessary for irrigation is too scanty. Farming is conducted on a very small scale, and then there is a fight for the water, which the strongest gets, leaving the crops of the weaker party to dry up and be lost. But it seems the same rule prevails over all the country; the revolver bears supreme sway. Tucson is said to be the only place where the shadow of law exists.

There was a great deal of talk a few years ago of the mineral wealth of this region; and it will be recalled that then many companies of adventurers started from California to push and win fortune in the supposed rich mines of the Purchase. Here is what is said on that subject:

Placer mining is rather, if possible, on a lower level yet than farming, as its two principal elements are wanting, viz: gold and water to wash. It is true there are not ten miles without gold all over the country, but it is mixed with too much dirt to make its extraction profitable. The idea of finding a second California is childish. The unexplored territory is not so extensive as is generally believed. A few good gulches may possibly be found with gold and water in the Apacheria, but it will cost sweat and blood to work them. Everything requisite will have to be transported from three hundred to thousands of miles over deserts and wastes.

There being no population, no farming, no placer mining, there will be none or but little commerce, and mechanical labor will be a drag. The development of the country depends solely on mining companies. The hidden treasures of the deep are its only resources. When they shall be brought to daylight, then the mechanic can come here for employment, but not till then.

I hope this will meet the eye of those who don't seem to know what a fine country California is; but if they still be grumbling and dissatisfied, let them come out and look for themselves, spend their dimes, but by all means save enough to get back home—get back to a Christian country.

The fact is, remarks our writer, the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains and east of the Sierra Nevada is one vast waste; a desert, traversed by thousands of volcanic mountains, amongst which a very few little bits of valleys lie, which, by the contrast they form with those rocky, unfinished hills, are inhabited by a pale, weary traveler or the wretched inhabitants. However, in social countries they would be styled deserts. Generally, the inhabitants are people dissatisfied with civilization, men who are afraid of competition in work and industry, and who put too high a price on themselves and their labor. Many of them would rather live in misery with a squaw or a greaser, than brave the never-ceasing energy of their countrymen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 1.
The main portion of the party which goes out under command of Lieut. Ives, for the exploration of the Rio Colorado, will start in the Star of the West tomorrow, en route for California. It is the intention of Lieut. Ives to proceed immediately to the Gulf of California, from San Francisco, in a sailing vessel, taking with him the materials of a small steamer. On reaching the mouth of the Colorado, this steamer will be put together, when the party will forthwith commence the ascent of the river.

This expedition of Lieut. Ives, it is believed, will eventually prove to have been one of the most important enterprises of the kind of any now in progress; whether considered simply with reference to its anticipated scientific results, or more generally to the future destiny of the vast region which it is contemplated thus to throw open to the march of civilization.

The Colorado is the largest river save one of any west of the Rocky Mountains. The lower portions of the valley at points where it has been crossed by exploring parties, has been found to possess a soil of unsurpassed richness, and the region through which it flows is believed to possess mineral resources of the most valuable kind. Trappers' extravagant stories of the sublimity of the scenery in the higher portions of the valley and of the gigantic canyons, or gorges, through which the river passes. The new Territory of Arizona which borders the lower portion is being fast filled up by emigrants.

From Salt Lake, too, the Mormons are pushing their settlements toward this valley, and are now within 25 miles of its most western bend. It is thought possible that Lieut. Ives may find the river navigable for his small steamer, as high up as the 37th parallel of latitude, which will bring him to a point not great distance from the Salt Lake region, and solve the problem of a short and direct water communication between that territory and the Pacific ocean.

The surveys and explorations connected with this expedition will include the various departments of topography, geology, zoology, mineralogy, &c. Lieut. Ives is already familiar with a portion of the route, having traversed it in company with Lieut. Whipple upon the Pacific Railroad Exploration near the 35th parallel of latitude.

The expedition is dispatched under orders from the War Department, and will be especially gratifying to the citizens of California, who have long desired that the resources of the unknown territory lying adjacent to their own should be developed.

Bailing against Justice.—It has long been a subject of complaint that offenders against the laws are screened from the punishment they deserve through the intervention of individuals who are unscrupulous in entering bail to get their accused brethren out of the courts, or through what is called "straw bail," which represents nothing of which the law could take hold. We have repeatedly seen men, guilty of serious crimes, escape justice through these agencies. Not only do certain men make a trade of "going bail," but others who, ostensibly, are respectable and of some estimation in society, are in the habit of entering bail for scamps of the darkest dye, because they have an arrangement of mutual profit or a prospective gain. Recent proceedings before one of our courts have brought this disgraceful business more prominently before the public. A man who has been twice charged with the commission of grave offenses—at one time corrupting the ballot-box and attempting to destroy the free expression of public opinion, which is a great safeguard to our liberties—and, again, forging tavern licenses, to increase the number of establishments for the sale of liquor, already too numerous, and authorizing the trade of grog-shops, which had no legal title to a license, has been liberated by the interference of one who has a reputation of being an influential and respectable member of the community. Such conduct is only calculated to draw suspicion upon both parties to the transaction, and the man who enters the bail for a scoundrel must not complain if the public generally confound his character with that of the accused.

HORSES.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who attended the National fair here last week, says in one of his letters:

Before dismissing this subject of horses, let me state an interesting fact which I learned from Mr. T. H. Clay in reference to the bones of horses. A neighbor of his, a breeder of horses, lost eight colts one season, four of them thorough-breds and four of them common scrub stock. He amputated the legs of all of them, and boiled off the flesh, cleaning the bones thoroughly, to learn, by examination, what difference, in respect of bone, there was between pure-blooded horses and common ones. On taking the bones of the thorough-breds, and holding them up to the light, he noticed that they were almost transparent, as much so as white horn. He tried the same experiment with the bones of the inferior stock. They were opaque, and transmitted light no more than buffalo horn. He then tested the bones by weight and found the thorough-bred far the heavier, showing their superior substance and solidity. They were hard and dense as ivory.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

THE DIGGER INDIANS.—The Sacramento Bee has learned from a press resident of Sacramento, who has recently returned from a hunting trip in Humboldt county, of some outrages committed upon the Indians of that region which ought to be made public. It appears that the Bee's informant went up to a valley about thirty miles south of the mouth of the Eel river, which empties into the Pacific, and finding plenty of elk, deer, and bear, he temporarily located. The region is filled at this season with American hunters.

There is but one permanent white resident in the valley, a man who went there from Nevada county with a Digger squaw for his wife, accompanied by the Indians of the rancheria from which he took her. He is living upon a ranch, the limits of which have not yet been surveyed, and which is covered by a large number of cattle brought there and placed upon it, from time to time, by himself. The increase of his stock promises to be rapid; in fact, the man is already a wealthy individual, though occupying so isolated and semi-savage a condition.

Losing some of his cattle recently, which the informant says he is certain were in some manner killed, and in others driven off by the hunters, he attributed the depredations to the Indians belonging to that region, and requested the hunters to shoot down every Indian (except those he brought with him from Nevada county) that they should come across. Many of the hunters were more than ready to act upon the suggestion, for it gave them a still better chance for carrying on a traffic in which they had previously been engaged, to-wit: kidnapping Digger children and selling them in different parts of the country. A great many Indians have thus been shot down in cold blood by these white savages, and the inhuman practice of kidnapping is now going on with the steadiness of a regular system.

There is no remedy, adds the Bee, for these impositions upon the unfortunate Diggers but the one now at work, and that is the placing them, as fast as it can be done, upon the reservations for their reception. They are not always inclined, however, to go upon the reservations. Many of the tribes struggle off from the main body of their people and hide themselves in the mountains, in order to escape that evil fate, as they think it. By such conduct, they place themselves completely in the power of the hundreds of lawless white men who pitch their camps from place to place through the mountains and make their money partly by hunting, partly by stealing cattle and laying it to the Indians, and partly by the system of kidnapping above alluded to.

This latter practice is common in various parts of the country. The fact, however, that such flagrant impositions are committed, should cause renewed energy and exertion in this regard by those whose business it is especially to attend to it. There is no plea for the poor Digger but that of humanity. He has none of the romance which gathers around the nobler savage of the western prairie—he cannot defend himself or his rights, and a prayer for mercy is his only argument against cruelty and oppression.

THE TURN OF LIFE.—Between the years of 40 and 60, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His mature strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm, and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past 60, he arrives at a standstill. But afterward this is a viaduct, called the "Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "old age," round which the river winds, and then beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the path, but he can give up his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge in safety, with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life" is a turn either into a prolonged walk, or into the grave. The system and powers, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin to either close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength, whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has enfolded it in slumber.

The Science of Life by a Physician.

IN TOWN WITH A POCKET FULL OF ROCKS.—A Tennessee planter lately visited New Orleans, and stopped at the St. Charles Hotel, and in the course of a week created a prodigious sensation. He was a stout, plain looking old fellow, and on the trip down from Memphis contrived to get very drunk, so that from the time he landed in the city until he left, he carried on like a crazy man, paying fifty or a hundred times the value of everything he bought. He gave a colored barber \$20 for shaving him, and refused to take any change, paid half a dollar for a glass of liquor, declined the change, and gave the barkeeper \$20 additional as a free gift. On the latter being rejected, the planter crumpled up the bill, threw it behind the counter, and walked off in a rage. The planter had all his pockets stuffed with bank notes of the denominations of hundreds, fifties, and twenties, which he threw away recklessly. If he ran against a person he dashed a handful of bills in his face. Not satisfied with this, he afterwards paraded about with a linen bag so full of silver that it bent him down to carry it. Whenever he had a drink, he paid no drink, &c., with a lamell of half dollars. After a three days' tour of this description, he packed up and traveled back to Tennessee, where he belonged. He is said to be quite wealthy. The suckers about town are believed to have reaped a grand harvest out of this poor inebriate's folly.—*Phila. North Amer.*

A Fine Operation in Dentistry.—Dr. J. J. Wetherbee, dentist, of No. 10 Tremont Row, has introduced into his practice a very useful and elegant operation, quite worthy of public attention. It consists of the restoration of partially decayed teeth by crystal gold welded on. The original form of the tooth is fully restored, and for all practical purposes it is as good as new. We have seen two front teeth one-third gone by decay fully brought back in this way to their original shape, strength, and service. Wherever there is a solid and sound foundation, no matter how much of the upper portion of the tooth is gone, this operation can be successfully performed. It is a curious illustration of the law of compensations, that while our people have the poorest teeth of any nation under the sun, we have also the best dentistry. Indeed the latter art is essentially American.—*Boston Traveller.*

NERVOUSNESS, OR WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND.—If any of our readers are troubled with nervousness or weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of "Berber's Holland Bitters." We have tried it, and can recommend it confidently, as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.

LOST.
ON Thursday morning, Sept. 6, between the corner of Third and Jefferson Second and Market streets, a very large Gold Breastpin, plaid in and representing fruit on top. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the owner, who may be ascertained at 404 E. 4th St.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair.—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes Gentle men's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETTERIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents. J&B eod&jwscwly

Broadway Building Lots at Auction
BY ORDER OF THE CHANCELLOR.

TWO beautiful LOTS, 52 feet front each by 200 feet or more deep to a 20 foot alley, on the south side of Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth, will be sold on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises on 4, 6, 16, and 24 months' credit with interest. This is the handsomest property offered for sale in this city for years, being in a desirable neighborhood and in a rapidly improving part of the city. J&B eod&jwscwly

EXHIBITION.
KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, has been set apart for the special exhibition of quilts, and the premiums awarded will be announced in the evening, after which the quilts may be removed at the option of depositors. Quilts will be received for competition until Wednesday evening.

PREMIUMS.
For best Silk Quilt, patch-work, &c. \$25
do Worst Quilt, patch-work, &c. 15
do Cotton Quilt, patch-work, &c. 10
do Cotton Counterpane, patch-work, &c. 10
do Cotton and Worst Counterpane, &c. 10
No premiums will be awarded when there is only one competitor, and the charge for competing will be \$2, \$3, and \$5, in proportion to the premium.
D. McPHERSON, Sec'y Ex. Committee. J&B eod&jwscwly

H. & J. DEPPEN.
Merchant Tailors.
439 Main between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Are now opening a complete and seasonable stock of Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Overcoats of every shade, color, and variety, and which they are prepared to manufacture to order on short notice in the latest and most approved styles and at their usual moderate prices.
Also, a new and handsome supply of GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING GOODS, comprising White Linen and Fancy Shirts, Silk and Woolen Under-Shirts and Drawers, black and fancy Cravats and Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Neck Shawls, and everything pertaining to gentleman's wear.
A new and elegant supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, being their own manufacture, and which will compare favorably with any in this market. J&B eod&jwscwly

Wanted.
A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER can hear of a first-rate situation by applying at this office. J&B eod&jwscwly

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER,

435 Main st.,

Between Fifth and Sixth sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

June 25th 1887

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY
Feb 12 daily May 25 bly

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

MARION HALLAM'S new book, *Moss Side*, \$2 25.
Gracie Amber, by Mrs. C. W. Dennison, author of *Home Pictures*, What Not, &c. \$1 25.
Nothing to Wear, an episode of city life, Illustrated, 56c.
Nothing to Do, an accompaniment to Nothing to Wear, with illustrations by the author, 80c.
Easy in Biography and Criticism, by Rev. Peter Bayne, A. M. \$1 25.
Posthumous works of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the *Great Teacher*, and *Great Gleanings*, &c.
Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. Robert Turnbull, D. D. \$1.
Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism, by the author of *The Plan of Salvation*, &c. \$1.
New books received daily by CRUMP & WELLS, 51 Fourth st., near Market. J&B eod&jwscwly

Hallet, Davis, & Co.'s Premium Piano-Portes.

We have in our warehouses a large assortment of the above celebrated instruments of all sizes and styles, beautifully finished. For sale low at wholesale or retail by D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Portes and Musical Goods, 529 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky. J&B eod&jwscwly

Gold Medal Premium Piano-Portes, made by Steinway & Sons.

We have a splendid assortment of the above celebrated Piano-Portes, just received. Call and see them at the warehouses of D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Portes and Musical Goods, and Publishers of Music, 529 Main st., between Second and Third sts. J&B eod&jwscwly

RICH DRESS GOODS, STAPLES & DOMESTICS, AT MARTIN & PENTON'S,

66 FOURTH ST.

ELEGANT SILK BLENDS.
Choice Highland Plaid Silks;
Beautiful styles of Rayadere Silks;
Small plaid and check Silks for children;
Handsome Irish Hosiery.

CLOTH TOURIST
of every shade.
BROCHES, SCARFS;
KID AND LAINES;
FRENCH MERINOES;
HEAVY SHAWLS;
HOOP SKIRTS;
SATIN FACED MERINO;
EMBROIDERIES;
LINEN AND LAINES;
PRINTED DE LAINES;
FANCY HOSIERY;
STELLA AND GENIELE SHAWLS;
KID AND OTHER GLOVES;
DOMESTICS OF ALL KINDS;
MOURNING GOODS, &c.

Our stock is now complete in every particular, and all we ask is a call from our friends to assure them of the beauty and cheapness of our assortment. MARTIN & PENTON. J&B eod&jwscwly

School Books at A. Davidson's.
ARITHMETIC—Davies, Colburn, Ray, Hing, Stoddard, Tracy, Smith, and others.
GRAMMAR—Butler, Smith, Kirkham, Bullion, and others.
GEOGRAPHY—Mitchell, Smith, Colton and Fitch, Cornell, and others.
READERS—Goodrich, Webb, McGuffey, Sanders, Sargent, and others.
PHILOSOPHY—Comstock, Parker, Jones, Gray, and others.
HISTORY—Goodrich, Fenwick, Frost, Davenport, and others.
GREEK AND LATIN—Bullion, Andrews, Anthon, McGuffey, and others.
School Books of every description, Copy Books, Stationery, Blank Books, &c.
For sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third st., near Market. J&B eod&jwscwly

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Some of the most elegant Riding Hats ever worn are now to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. J&B eod&jwscwly

THE NEW STYLE DRESS HAT of the Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly the most stylish and the most comfortable Hat to be found in the fashionable world. J&B eod&jwscwly

COUNTRY Merchants are only notified that it would be decidedly to the interest of themselves and customers to call and examine our very large stock of Fall and Winter Hats, Caps, and Fancy Furs. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. J&B eod&jwscwly

We again refer the attention of our readers to the store of G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, where can always be found a very attractive stock of dry goods; and we would here say his stock for the ensuing season is larger and has been selected with more care and taste than that of any former season. The articles we most wish to particularize this morning are those he is now daily receiving. Among the handsome variety he has received may be found the following: De Laine and Satin De Chine Robe de Chambre, in piece and ready-made, a style of dress that may be said all who see will want; Chenille Shawls of the richest colors and cheap; Silk Scarfs tipped with velvet, side-trimmed Robes, Valencia Lace Collars, Honiton Sets, Valencia Lace Sets, Imperial Shawls, Stella Shawls, Satin-faced Merinoes (which we are offering at very low prices), rich Bayadere and striped Silks, fringe-bounded Robes, Valencia, Victoria, Praviata, and Cyarina Plaids, plain and Bayadere Poplins, embroidered and trimmed Black Velvet Cloaks, full styles, every conceivable brand of Flannels of all widths from 3-4 to 10-4 wide, &c. His stock of Evening Dresses is unusually large, embracing everything new and desirable. We take pleasure in recommending this house to those from a distance who are unacquainted with our principal establishments as being one with an enviable reputation. J&B eod&jwscwly

We would call particular attention to the advertisement headed "Broadway building lots at auction by order of the Chancellor."

London Art Journal.
I AM prepared to receive subscriptions to the above publication. Inquire at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE. J&B eod&jwscwly

Blank Books and Fancy Stationery.
JUST received, a large lot of Blank Books and Fancy Stationery at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE, 29 Third street. J&B eod&jwscwly

ALL foreign publications, periodicals, books, &c., will be ordered for persons by leaving word at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE. J&B eod&jwscwly

BOYS' and Children's Caps of a great variety of new styles, now selling cheap. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S. J&B eod&jwscwly

MISS'ES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S. J&B eod&jwscwly

NOTHING APPRENTICE WANTED AT HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S. J&B eod&jwscwly

Fifty Piano-Portes.
We would call the attention of strangers and all others visiting the city to our extensive assortment of PIANO-PORTES, consisting of FINE GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, and Square Pianos of every variety of style. Cash prices from \$200 to \$1,000.

N. B. Every Piano sold from our store is fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction or returned and exchanged at our expense. THOMP & CRAIG, Importers, wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music, 169 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Durkee, Heath, & Co.'s Dry Goods and Carpet Warehouses, Louisville, Ky. J&B eod&jwscwly

New Books! New Books! at Ringgold's!
A NEW Book by the author of "Alone." Moss Side by Marion Harland. Virginia Illustrated, by Paul Cravon. Adam Graham, by the author of Zaiden. Inquire Within, 300 Facts for the People. Tent Life in the Holy Land, by Prime. The Hebrew of Genesareth, by Mrs. Stephens. The Life of Charlotte Bronte, by Mrs. Gaskell. The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller. The Dead Secret, by Wilkie Collins. A new Novel by James H. Stowe. The Atheling, by Mrs. Oliphant. Little Dorrit, by Charles Dickens. For sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth street. J&B eod&jwscwly

FRESH ARRIVAL.
St. Charles Hotel.
FIFTH STREET. J&B eod&jwscwly

50 CANS SOFT SHELL CRABS just received per American Express. J&B eod&jwscwly

Musical Instruments at Wholesale.
Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers: 4 cases Italian and French Violins, all prices; 3 cases French and Spanish Guitars, all styles; 4 cases best French Accordeons, Flutinas, and Polkas; 3 do Flutes, Clarinets, and Saxophones; 3 do best French Sax Horns, Cornets, Bugles, and Stage Horns; 2 do Italian, French, and English Guitar, Violin, and Violoncello strings.

The above goods are the best we have ever been able to offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Portes and Musical Goods, 529 Main st., between Second and Third. J&B eod&jwscwly

JOHN KITTS & CO.
Strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our large assortment of fine goods, consisting of fine WATCHES, elegant JEWELRY, and beautiful styles of SILVER WARE, all of which were bought at the lowest cash prices, and we can offer inducements to all those who wish to purchase. Call and examine styles and prices. JOHN KITTS & CO., Sign of the Golden Eagle, Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. J&B eod&jwscwly

GENT'S FINE CALF, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS just received from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash. D. P. FAULDS & CO., 529 Main st., between Second and Third. J&B eod&jwscwly

OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium.
PORTABLE FOLDING SHOES—For Jewellers, Copper-plate, Millers, Planters, Rail Road Builders, and every Mechanic in need of a Smith shop in complete order. Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street, between Second and Main, where every thing in the hard ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices. J&B eod&jwscwly

MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE—All the late improvements for sale by A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street. J&B eod&jwscwly

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 69 Third street by A. McBRIDE. J&B eod&jwscwly

ESPECIAL NOTICE!
TO strangers and others visiting Louisville—we would call their attention to our large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery, which we have made to our order by the best manufacturers East. To those wishing anything in our line, we are enabled to offer better goods and at low prices than those who get their goods in this market. Buyers will consult their interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. OWEN & WOOD, 65 Market st., one door above Third. J&B eod&jwscwly

LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety received at OWEN & WOOD'S. J&B eod&jwscwly

EVENING BULLETIN.

AN APPY ORCHARD. As the season is approaching, those who design setting out an orchard will find it making out their lists of varieties, we purport naming some that we think best adapted for family use and for sale:

For an orchard of one hundred trees for general purposes, the Cincinnati Horticultural Society recommends the following list:

For July and August..... 2 Summer Rose.
" July and August..... 2 Strawberry.
" September and Oct..... 2 Fall Pippin.
" Oct. and November..... 2 Rambo.
" Nov. and December..... 2 Golden Russet.
" Nov. and December..... 2 Newtown Spitzberg.
" Nov. and December..... 2 White Bellflower.
" January and February..... 2 Pryor's Red.
" February to April..... 2 Red Pippin.
" March..... 2 Newton Pippin.

We do not well see how the Early Harvest could be dispensed with. If for family use only, we should take two from the White Bellflower and substitute the Early Harvest; if near a city, the number should be increased. We should take four more from the same, and instead of them, plant two Black Annette and two American Summer Pearmain, which is the only apple a person would exchange a good peach for. They are not good growers, but the delicate texture and fine flavor of the fruit fully compensate for this. The list still contains 14 White Bellflowers; we should reduce it to 8, by substituting two Fall Queens; then taking one from the Rambo, we should add five to the Pryor Red. The list would then stand thus:

2 Summer Rose.
2 Early Harvest.
2 Black Annette.
2 Strawberry.
2 American Sum. Pearmain.
2 Fall Pippin.
2 Rambo.
2 Green Russet.

In most localities in the south-west it would be best to leave out the Newtown Spitzberg, and substitute some other, in which case we should take the Wine Sap or Jonathan, or in case a sweet apple is wanted Red Winter Sweet. This list will give a good supply of apples at all seasons, and the season may be prolonged by adding 5 Little Romanette, which though by no means a fine fruit is so good a keeper that it cannot well be dispensed with.

QUICK VEGETATION OF SEED.—Many persons are prevented from growing seedling fruit by the length of time which must, under ordinary circumstances, transpire before they see the results of their care.

A Mr. Boyden, of New Jersey, has hit upon an ingenious method to "hurry up" the fruiting period. His plan is, in the case of strawberries or raspberries, to bruise the ripe fruit in a sheet of paper, and after drying it he exposes it to a freezing temperature by means of a freezing mixture (say a mixture of powdered ice and salt), for about half a day, and then planting them, they were found to grow off at once, as if they had passed through a winter season, and a crop of fruit was secured the following season, thus shortening by one half the usual period required to test new seedlings.

This is a very interesting experiment, and may succeed possibly as well with the seeds of larger fruits, cherries, plums, grapes, &c., for instance; if so, it will not doubt be the means of inducing many persons to bestow some attention to growing seedlings, than which there is no more interesting field of operation for the pomologist.

The seed of larger fruit may require to be exposed several times to the freezing temperature before planting, but this would be but little additional trouble.

HUNTINGTON, CARROLL COUNTY, WEST TEX., August 17, 1857.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN.—In reading your paper a few days ago, my attention was attracted by a letter from Mr. Metcalf, earnestly soliciting information in regard to the preservation of young fruit trees, from hares. For the benefit of that gentleman, and others wishing to grow good fruit trees, it gives me great pleasure to be able to submit for your consideration a few facts that have come under my own observation. In the fall of 1855, a friend of mine, residing in Olmsted county, planted out an orchard of nice young apple trees, forgetting to use any precaution against the rabbits; the consequence was, that when the cold weather came on, nearly every tree was seriously injured by these little quadrupeds. In the fall following I set out some more trees in the same orchard, but this time we made a compound of lard and pulverized sulphur, and with this mixture we painted every tree, and the result was, that notwithstanding we had a very severe winter—and in that locality the little animals were exceeding numerous—yet, in the spring, when we examined our trees, not one of them had been injured, or affected by the aforementioned little creatures; and I may also state that the paint (or rather mixture) is still on the trees and will preserve them during the coming winter.

I am very respectfully,
DOLF SMOOT.

[From the Western Farm Journal.]

PRIZE ESSAY.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—FIRST EXHIBITION.

CLASS 51.—AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.
Essay under the Fifth Class, by Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, to whom was awarded the prize of \$50.

On the Use and Assistance of Mechanics to Agriculture.

Agriculture is the only pursuit followed by man whereby additional material is added to the sum which existed before. All other pursuits are designed to add new value to things which existed before. Agriculture alone adds both additional material and new values. Every crop which the soil produces, every animal which is born, are not only new values, they are also additional existences—things which did not exist before. But in every other industrial pursuit, no matter how immense may be the changes wrought by science or by art, or how vast may be the values created, still it is only changes which are produced, only values which have been created. Nothing has been really added to the sum of existence. It is this which distinguishes agriculture from all other industrial pursuits, and makes it the fundamental basis of all production, all wealth, all increase of the absolute sum of existences. Not even has it any power to add to the sum of the mineral kingdom; but over the animal and vegetable kingdoms its power seems to be unlimited in increasing them.

The question which the Kentucky State Agricultural Society proposes for this essay is, the use and assistance of one department, to-wit: mechanics—one of those great pursuits which create only new values upon this single great pursuit which produces both new material and new value, to-wit: agriculture—the use and assistance, therefore, of mechanics in enabling agriculture both to produce additional material and additional values. And inasmuch as the mechanic arts can have no material influence on the production of animal life, or in adding to those qualities of animals which determine their value, in themselves considered, I shall confine what I have to say chiefly to the influence which mechanics may be made to exert in augmenting the increase and the value of the productions of the soil.

Considered in one point of view, agriculture cannot take more than one single step without the aid both of science and of art. Left to work merely with his hands, man could add little to the spontaneous productions of nature. Every tool he requires is an exemplification, more or less perfect, of one or of the other of the mechanical powers, and every one of them is an application, more or less complete, of one or of the other mechanical arts to agriculture. All middle-aged men in Kentucky have seen

the reaper-hook, the cradle, and the reaper succeed each other in our harvest fields—have seen the scythe followed by the mower in our meadows—have seen the hemp hook supplant the old method of pulling hemp, and can form some idea of what effect would be produced if we had a machine to cut hemp as much better than the common hook, as the mower is better than the common scythe. Old men have seen corn pounded in a mortar—have seen the horse mill follow the hand stones, the water mill follow the horse mill, the steam mill follow the water mill. And if we will but allow ourselves to run over what our own living generation has seen, we have a clear idea of what agriculture must be even in its first civilized state with no advantages from the mechanic arts, and how immeasurably it is indebted to them, both for increased production and increased values.

We see, therefore, that while agriculture, in its widest sense, is the foundation of all production, yet it is dependent for its own progress and perfection upon most of the sciences and arts. Those sciences, especially which we call natural sciences, and those which we call by the special name of natural philosophy, can hardly take a step in advance without the condition of agriculture in all civilized countries feeling the beneficial effects; nor are there many arts whose ingenuity of man can organize, or his good fortune even stumble on, connected with those sciences whose range is so immense, which may not be made available to the great advantage of agriculture. These beneficial effects are produced in a two-fold manner—the one indirect, the other direct, and both ways they operate both upon production, and value; one advantage being, however, mainly to increase production itself, while the other, hardly less important, is chiefly to increase the value of all productions. Both these aspects of the subject deserve our most serious consideration.

It is impossible to estimate the importance of the indirect aid which mechanical philosophy, in its practical application, has rendered, and is destined, in a still higher degree, to render to agriculture. The more bulky products of the earth are of comparatively small value, and even at the most reduced price have a very limited demand, when they cannot be transformed, by some manufacture of their own, into a shape in which they can be transported easily, or when the means of transportation are insufficient or too costly. The grain crops of Kentucky, until very recently, would have been of no value beyond a very local demand, and therefore would have been very little cultivated if they could not have gone to market in the form of live stock or whisky; or while subjected, in the form of flour, to a precarious voyage in flat boats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and after that perhaps to a still more precarious traffic with the India Islands. At present, the crops are worth, on an average, double their former value, and are paid for in cash at our own market towns. Besides the immense stimulus to production, the actual price is doubled, and the whole risk and delay removed. Whatever influence other causes may have had in this revolution, undoubtedly it is steam applied to manufactures and to transportation, which has mainly effected it. Innumerable examples might be given of this indirect benefit of the mechanic arts upon agriculture. The most remarkable, perhaps, which has ever occurred has happened in our own times, and relates to our own country. Cotton, formerly raised merely for household purposes, has become the chief article of the commerce of the world. It is a few inventions in the mechanic arts which have produced this unparalleled change. Whitney's invention of the cotton gin; Arkwright and Watt's inventions on machinery moved by steam; the perfection of instruments for carding, spinning, and weaving; these are the powers—mechanical, all of them—which have had the greatest share in producing results by means of which the destiny of our own country, and perhaps of the whole world, has been indirectly, but most materially affected; first through agriculture, and afterwards through every interest of man.

These immense revolutions in values are not always obvious in their origin, nor in their first effects; still less are we prepared to see from the small beginnings the enormous and complicated final results. Yet they work with steady and irresistible force. The silent and obscure meditations of McCormick would seem to have no assignable relation to the whole grain and grass region of the earth, and the rude attempts of Watt to simplify the mode of applying steam as a motive power to the machinery could have presented to him no conceivable bearing upon the question of slavery, with all its complications, in this great Republic. Yet the thoughts of such men, earnestly working in one direction, become at last controlling practical forces working in all directions. If they begin with agriculture, even indirectly considered, they widen until they embrace innumerable interests; and let them begin where they may, if they work across till they enter the vast domain of agricultural interests, it is then that they attain their greatest force.

If we will consider the great influence of mechanics as applied to agriculture, the most obvious reflection which this aspect of the subject suggests is that all the mechanical powers, in their simple and separate forms, are so many instruments provided in the nature of things, by which man is enabled to increase his power over inanimate things, in a degree proportionate to his own skill. There is no shape which inanimate matter can assume, in which it is capable of resisting the power of man when aided by the mechanical powers, even separately taken, and in their simple forms. When skillfully combined, their power may be indefinitely increased, and in like degree man's power through their use. There is nothing in the nature of agricultural employments which makes them an exception to these universal truths; on the contrary, it is of their very nature, as has been already remarked, that they cannot advance beyond the very lowest condition, except by the aid of mechanical powers. It may be added that the indefinite application of such powers, in the way of improved tools, implements, and machines, may carry, to an indefinite degree, the success of every agricultural employment. To stir the surface of the ground with a sharpened stick pulled by one man, and pushed by another, is an improvement upon scratching a hole in the ground with our fingers; but to turn the ground a foot deep with one of our best plows pulled by horses, is another condition of things altogether; and there are many conditions between these two. To peel hemp with the fingers, as is still done in many countries, far below that condition in which, thirty years ago, one hundred pounds per day was heavy work with our primitive breaks, and that is far below our present ability with improved implements and skill; far as it is below what might occur if we had as good machinery for breaking hemp as we have for grinding grain; or taking the very simplest operation, let any one observe two men shelling corn, with the ear in one hand and a burnt cob in the other, and then observe two children shelling ears with the simple machine made by combining the wheel and the inclined plane, and he will have a clear conception of the two conditions of man, when using little beyond his natural force, and when using even very simple mechanical contrivance.

There are three forms of toil which accurately distinguish the progress of agriculture. The lowest is human toil, in which man, almost unaided, performs the entire work of tillage. The next above is animal toil, in which dumb beasts are subjected by man to the greater part of those labors which husbandry demands. The third and highest is dead toil, in which machinery is made to perform, to the utmost possible degree, the labor, both of man and beast. It is to set out the extreme importance of our more rapid advance into this third and highest condition that this little essay is written. We have seen the hoe banished entirely from the cultivation of corn, and the work better done, far more of it done, and far more corn raised to the acre, and more acres cultivated to each hand under an exclusive system of horse-husbandry. We have seen the flail give place to the threshing floor, and that give place to the threshing machine, man labor, beast labor, and dead labor following each other, and who can doubt that the end is incomparably better than all that went before it? The original form of mere human toil never prevailed exclusively in this country, as it has always done and still does, to such an immense extent, over the earth. Still, however, innumerable instances are to be seen amongst us, where human beings do all that they could do ten times as well with the aid of horse power, or of some other of the mechanical powers, and innumerable instances in which defective implements take away half the value of the labor, whether human or animal, which is employed. And the instances in which dead labor is made to supply the place of both human and brute labor, though multi-

plying every year, are yet very far below what the interests of agriculture demand.

It would appear to be wholly useless to attempt to satisfy mankind of the truth of propositions so plain and so certain, as that a laborer can do more and better work with the help of a horse, a mule, or an ox, than he can do by himself. That a machine can do more than a man and a beast united—and that a man, a beast, and a machine combined can do infinitely more than any one of them, or any two of them. But in agriculture, other things being nearly equal, the amount of production depends upon the amount of skillful labor applied. It is perfectly certain that one laborer can produce more corn from ten acres of land cultivated with his utmost skill and toil than the same laborer can produce from five hundred acres, if he were to attempt to cultivate the whole with his utmost skill and toil. If he can, by any means whatever, obtain the force which will enable him to cultivate the whole five hundred acres as he did the ten, then it is obvious that his productive force is fifty times as great as it was before. But it is equally obvious that if, by any means, he could cultivate the ten acres fifty times as well, with the fifth part of man labor used before, he would immensely diminish his personal toil, and immensely increase the sum of his products. But nothing can be more certain than that skilled labor is more productive than unskilled labor—dead labor cheaper than live labor.

In the work of all machinery there is a certain regularity which human labor cannot attain, so that any one man, with the help of a machine, what only one man in ten thousand can do without the machine. And besides, this ten thousandth man had to spend many years of his life in acquiring his rare skill, while the other nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine men acquired very readily all skill required in the use of the machine, and then every one of them will do with his machine far more, and far better, and far cheaper work than the one man out of ten thousand can do by himself. And this great vital truth is absolutely universal. It is as certain that any one man can do, with an ordinary axe, what a thousand of the ablest men in the world could not do with it, as it is that without some tool equivalent to an axe, as it is that an ordinary man, with a few months' training, could do with the most perfect pieces of machinery what ten thousand of the ablest men in the world could not do at all without the machine.

Everything that augments the force of man, in whatever way, elevates him that much above what he was before. Everything that increases the efficacy of toil blesses the human race in two admirable ways, for it enables man to escape, to a certain extent, from the incessant burden of toil and from the heaviest parts of toil, and it increases, by just that much, the amount of available force which the human race possesses. Toil is one part of the lot of man on earth, but it is not his whole lot. Whatever mitigates the sum of the great burden of human toil alleviates the common lot of man, whatever increases the efficacy or the productiveness of toil increases the sum of the great mass of human enjoyment. And, moreover, it is in this direction chiefly, if not alone, that we are to seek for the amelioration of the physical condition of the great mass of human kind—the innumerable children of toil without rest and without adequate reward. We cannot act on once, may not one atom, to the sum of the earth itself. In whatever degree our race may increase, they must all exist upon such food as the present earth will afford, and the excess must perish beyond that number which this earth can feed. Our race increases indefinitely—our earth can never increase at all, and already the cry of unrequited toil—the cry of toil that does not furnish bread to eat—has sounded like a funeral knell from all the crowded ranks of population for many generations. To increase the productiveness of the earth itself is therefore the grand lesson of all true humanity, as well as all true philosophy directed to the problem of human existence itself, while to increase the efficacy of human toil is the grand lesson of that same humanity and philosophy directed to the problem of the physical comforts of that existence.

I know how immense are the aids derived from other sciences and other arts in increasing the productiveness of the earth, and in augmenting the efficacy of toil. But it is not of these that this little essay treats. Its aim is to direct attention to the mechanic arts as one of the greatest and most neglected sources of these grand improvements. If all the rulers of all the nations of the earth were to perish in one day, enough would be found ready, eager, and competent to occupy their places, and the human race would experience no serious evil, much less any permanent loss by so vast a shock. But if the like number of individuals were to perish in a day, embracing only the first man, the highest genius in every country and in every department of science, and art, and practical skill in the matters embraced in our present meditations, the great inventors, the great discoverers, the great philosophers, the great mechanics, society would receive a shock from which it would take a century to recover, if indeed it ever recovered it at all. For how easy is it to lose in one day, among the whole of the red men of whom it might be truly said that if these men had never lived and invented and worked the present posture of the human race could never have been reached!

It is absurd to imagine that the mechanic arts cannot be applied to the purposes of agriculture as effectually as to the purposes of any other great material interest of man. Already many of the most beautiful and effective creations of mechanical ingenuity and skill have been brought into existence with direct reference to the interests and the staples of agriculture. Whoever, for example, will examine the machinery now in use for manufacturing the cards used in preparing wool and cotton for spinning, and then examine the machines employed in preparing these great staples themselves for the use of man, will see how little reason there is to distrust human ingenuity in any part of a subject of such vital importance. Whoever will examine a farm furnished, even with a tolerable completeness, with the implements already in the reach of every farmer in independent circumstances, will readily admit that mechanical ingenuity has already conferred on agriculture, in the most direct manner, advantages of the very highest kind. It is by the liberal patronage of these inventions and discoveries, when they have real merit, that we most effectively stimulate the production of new and still better machines, applicable to other uses not yet sufficiently provided for. The farming interest in Kentucky is at present in circumstances of great prosperity, and no country in the world, and no pursuit in life, can furnish men better fitted than many of them to do all that the noble calling to which they are devoted may require. One who is proud and happy to be numbered amongst them ventures in the suggestions herein made, rather to set forth a slight exposition of the views which we cherish as a class, than to aim at stating anything which is not well known to multitudes of themselves.

BANK OF KANAWHA.—Those having Kanawha money in this vicinity will be interested in the following item, taken from the Kanawha (Va.) Republican, which is published in the same place where the Bank of Kanawha is located. The Republican says:

The bank, up to this date (Monday night, August 31), has promptly redeemed all of its paper in specie, when presented at its counter. We hear from reliable authority that the bank will be able to meet all her liabilities, unless the Life Insurance and Trust Company, in its dying struggles, has imposed upon the management of the bank, and that the confidence of the community. We are of the opinion that all alarm or panic about the ultimate solvency of the bank is altogether wrong. Virginia banks don't fail.

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR.—The second annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held in St. Louis, commencing September 28th and continuing six days. The Board of Directors have passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the officers of all the Agricultural and Mechanical Associations and all the members of the press throughout the Union, are respectfully invited to attend our second annual fair.

Resolved, That the raised seats on the south side of the amphitheater shall be set apart for the exclusive use of invited guests.

MEMORANDUM.—Steamer Southern left Memphis Sept. 4, at 2 3/4 o'clock, P. M. Passed City of Memphis at 3 1/4; Hickman at Ashport. Met J. C. Swann and passed James H. Lucas at Ashport. Met Fanny Bullitt, John Briggs, Virginia, and John J. Roe at Cairo; Fred. Tron at Mount City; Henry Fitzhugh at Paducah. Passed Vireo at Col. Woodard at Paducah. Met Gen. Pike at Paducah; Woodford at Walker's bar; pulled Alvin Adams off Battery Rock bar; met Northern at Henderson; James Montgomery in Dutch Bend; Statesman at 3-Mile; Fashion at Rockport; David White above; Kate French at Rome. Arrived Sept. 7, at 6 P. M.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS. SEPT. 7.
Superior, Ctn. Time, Tenn. river.
LaCrosse, St. Louis. Tennessee Belle, St. Louis.
Hibernia, St. Louis. Lebanon, Memphis.
Southern, Memphis. Lebanon Dean, Carr.
Potomac, Pitts.

DEPARTURES.
Superior, Ctn. Rainbow, N. O.
LaCrosse, Pitts. Tennessee Belle, Pitts.
Hibernia, Pitts. Lebanon, Ctn.
W. A. Carver, Henderson.

RECEIPTS.

Per LaCrosse from St. Louis—71 bales hemp, Brady & Davis.
Per Tennessee Belle from St. Louis—100 sacks corn, Brandeis & Crawford; 100 sacks corn, Stokes.
Per Lebanon from Memphis—10 hds sugar, Blacque; 24 bds tin, Hawkins & Baxter; 6 bags wool, 3 do flaxseed, 9 crates ware, Walton & Barrett; 14 bds tobacco.
Per Superior from Cincinnati—12 hds, 4 trunks, W. Gary; 15 kgs soda, McChesney; 4 bds boxes, Shoddy & Co; 6 kgs, order.
Per Time from Tennessee river—140 bags corn, Brandeis & Crawford; 10 bds tobacco, Clark; 19 bags rags, Maxwell; 7 hds rags, Gardner; 30 do rags, Weller; 30 bags wheat, 2 hds tobacco, Terry, K & Co; 80 bags wheat, Deatherage; 30 bales yarn, Gallagher; 400 sacks wheat at Paducah, 400 sacks wheat at Paducah bar.
Per Potomac from Pittsburgh—137 pkgs drugs, Wilson & Starbird; 230 kgs lead, Wilder; 104 pkgs axles, 30 bds iron, 1 keg spikes, Belknap; 16 bds clocks, Serkin; 25 bds vinegar, Gallagher; 1 bds rags, T. M. Hicks; 60 pkgs rags, Harlow; 25 pkgs stove ware, Baxter; 10 kgs nuts, Coleman; 9 pkgs do, Hays & Cooper; 23 kgs shoes, Platt; 50 do pickles, Gaetano; soda, various consignees.
Per Emma Dean from Carrollton: 121 bds whisky, J. T. Root; 27 bags, C. August; 29 do Grubmeyer & Co; 24 bds apples, 42 bags oats, H. B. Clifford; 50 bds lime, owners; 8 pkgs furniture, Stokes & Son; 35 do sundries, F. Carter; 25 pkgs sundries; 4 hds tobacco, Pickett & W. B. 25 pkgs soda, owners.

DIED.
In St. Louis, at 12 1/2 o'clock, on the 5th inst., of congestive chill, WASHINGTON ROSS, of St. Louis county, formerly of Bourbon county, Ky., in the 38th year of age.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, HAVE just opened a full assortment of the following desirable articles:
English and French Chintzes;
Super Kid Gloves, all colors;
A complete assortment of Shirts;
A full line of Irish Linens;
Musketto Nets and Bands;
Embroideries of every kind;
Jackets and Swiss sets, new styles;
Do do do Collars, do;
Linen and Marseilles Sets;
Belts and Beltings;
Heavy and fine brown and bleached Drillings;
Plain black Silks;
Cottons, Colliers and Sleeves;
Unfinished and Bordered Handkerchiefs;
Shirt Bosoms and Hosiery;
New Hoop Skirts and Skirting;
Silk Mitts, long and short;
Plain De Laines and Traveling Goods;
White Trillians and Jaconets;
To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully called.

At 154 1/2 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF Practical Medicine and Surgery for July, 1857. Price \$1.
A few thousand dollars' worth of Medical books, embracing all the text books published in Medical and Surgical Science and the largest stock in the city.

At 154 1/2 C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER.

DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning.

At 154 1/2 PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY—part 35th.

Uniform American edition. Price \$1. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

SOFT HATS, for men, boys, and youths, of a superior quality, for sale low for cash.

At 154 1/2 PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,

Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware,

535 Main street, between Second and Third.

Watches just Received.

We have just received a very complete stock of Gold and Silver Watches.

At 154 1/2 JAS. I. LEMON & CO.

Extra Fine Plated Ware.

Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Oyster Ladles, Crumh Knives, Ice Cream, Flat Knives, Butter Cutters. We have just received a large lot of the above goods.

At 154 1/2 JAS. I. LEMON & CO.

New Goods arrived this morning by Express.

AT C. DUVALL & CO.'S,

537 Main street, between Second and Third.

WE are this morning in receipt of several cases rich FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing the following:

Illusion Robes;
New style Silks;
Do do Irish Poplins;
French and American Chintzes;
Flat Prints;
Marseilles Colliers;
Do Collars and Sleeves;
Lace Pailles;
Jackets Cambrics;
Satinet Muslin;
Soft Null do;
All grades Irish Linen, &c.

We shall be in receipt of New Goods daily, and invite the attention of purchasers to our arrivals.

At 154 1/2 C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

New Books and New Editions.

CYCLOPEDIA of Sermons on the Parables and Miracles of Christ, Christian Missions, Scripture Characters, &c., by James Barnes, D. D., author of Pulpit Cyclopedia, &c. Price \$3.
Antiquities of Christianity, in best style binding. Price \$5.
The History of Greenbury, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

The History of the Young Folks, by Fanny Fern; Illustrated. Price 75 cents.

Amity Wonderful! Stories for All Good Children, beautifully illustrated. Price 75 cents.

Review of Jeter's Campbellism, examined and re-examined. New supply. \$1.

Arctic Explorations and Discoveries of the Nineteenth Century, by Ross, Parry, Back, Franklin, McClure, De Haven, and Kane. A new supply of this interesting work. \$1.

The Desert of Sinai, by Horatio Bonar, D. D.

New Supplies—Thiers's French Revolution, Leona Davies, Tenipson and Sunshine, Tuckerman's Essays, Neighbor Jackwood, &c.

At 154 1/2 CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

A WORD.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, are still offering their entire stock of Fancy Summer Dress Goods at and about cost in order to reduce it to the lowest possible amount prior to the receipt of

NEW GOODS,

which they open a small invoice of on Monday, the 10th, consisting of many new and desirable articles for early fall wear. This house is determined to bring out an assortment of goods unsurpassed by any previous season, and they

INVITE ATTENTION

to their forthcoming announcements of daily receipts of goods, both Domestic and Fancy, and cordially invite their friends, customers, and others to the inspection of the same when they are in receipt of their full assortment.

At 154 1/2 MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the WATCH and JEWELRY business Mr. E. J. DAUMONT. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of JAMES I. LEMON & CO.

At 154 1/2 JAMES I. LEMON.

Fine Watches and Rich Jewelry.

Late importations of the above goods make our stock very complete, comprising fine Watches from the most celebrated makers, English and Swiss, and jewelry of the richest styles in all

At 154 1/2 JAMES I. LEMON & CO.

Selling Out Below Cost!

A. F. HENTZ, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his entire stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS below

cost. He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest styles and improvements. The stock of Spectacles are of known importation, and the largest stock in the city.

Gents' full-jeweled Gold Lever Hunting Watches from \$35 up.

Gents' full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from \$25 up.

Gents' Gold Chains; 55c. per ft.

Gold Lockets from \$1 up.

Fine Coral Sets from \$10 up.

Gold Shirt Studs from \$1 up.

Gold Breast-Pins from 75c. up.

Gold Pen and Extension Holders from 55c. up.

Gold Spectacles, fine, from \$3.50 up.

Silver do, do, from \$1 up.

Steel do, do, from 25c. up.

German Silver Spectacles from 75c. up.

One-day Clocks from \$1.25 up.

Eight-day Clocks from \$4.50 up.

At the sign of the Big Spectacle, On the north side of Market-st., between Fourth and Fifth sts.

M. B. SWAIN,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET,

(Opposite Owen's Hotel),

LOUISVILLE, KY.

French China Dinner and Tea Sets.

Fancy decorated, gilt, and plain white, of the latest styles and patterns, just opened and for sale at very low prices by

No. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Silver-plated Castors and Ivory Cutlery.

Double Silver-plated Castors, new styles, and oval hand-Ivory Cutlery, silver-plated Forks, Carvers, and Sideslits arrived and for sale low by

No. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Bohemian Cut and Pressed Glassware.

A fine assortment of Tumblers, Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Cherries, Madras, Champagne, Sals, and Fluted Glasses just opened and for sale very low by

No. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

between Market and Jefferson.